UNITED NATIONS

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1 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 89 (b)

TRAINING AND RESEARCH: UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Draft resoution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.43

United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972 on the establishment of the United Nations University,

Recalling also its resolution 45/220 of 21 December 1990 on the United Nations University,

Taking cognizance of the contributions of the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1991 1/ and the statement made by the Rector of the University before the Second Committee on 15 October 1992 concerning the activities of the University in 1992 and its plans for the future,

Noting with appreciation the financial and other contributions made by Governments and organizations in support of the University,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/47/31).

Stressing the need to enhance the visibility of the University and its management,

Taking note of decision 4.3.2 adopted on 27 May 1992 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and thirty-ninth session,

1. Takes note of the progress made in the University's overall activities within the framework of its second medium-term perspective, for 1990-1995;

2. Welcomes the completion of the permanent headquarters building in Tokyo made available to the University by the Government of Japan;

3. Takes note of the progress of the work of the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University, in Finland, the Institute for New Technologies of the United Nations University, in the Netherlands, and the Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Venezuela;

4. Welcomes:

(a) The establishment of the International Institute for Software Technology of the United Nations University in Macau, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of China, the Government of Portugal and the Territory of Macau;

(b) The progress made in the negotiations towards the establishment of the Research and Training Centre on Governance, State and Society, in Spain;

(c) The intention of the Government of Ghana to host the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

(d) The initiation of the activities of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Japan;

5. Stresses the need, in the light of the University's institutional development, to maintain and enhance the programming and coordinating role of the University Centre with a view to ensuring the overall coherence, organic integrity and universality of University activities;

6. Takes note of the valuable contributions made by the University to the work of the United Nations, including its input into Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 2/ and encourages the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves of the research capacity and research results of the University,

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2/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III).

which should come to serve as one of the principal academic institutions of the United Nations through its global network of research and training centres and programmes;

7. Requests the University to pursue its efforts:

(a) To enhance its prominence, notably through selection of timely and important research topics, such as the Plan of Action for Academic Initiatives at the United Nations Headquarters Building, launched by the Rector, intensified coordination and cooperation with other United Nations bodies, wider dissemination of its research results, and expanded collaboration with an even wider international academic community of institutions and scholars, particularly in developing countries;

(b) To keep under review the management and administrative functions of the University, particularly with a view to ensuring their efficiency and economy;

(c) To foster its substantive collaboration with other research and training institutes within and outside the United Nations system;

8. Invites the Council of the University:

(a) To intensify its efforts to promote the University's activities and make them more widely and better known;

(b) To continue to contribute to the effective management of the University, including the administration of its funds;

(c) To study the possibility of reducing the frequency of its meetings, in the interests of efficiency and economy;

9. Requests the University to continue vigorously its fund-raising efforts, particularly the effort to increase its Endowment Fund, and appeals to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund.

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Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.34

Implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, resolution 46/156 of 19 December 1991 on the implementation of the Programme of Action and resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991 on the report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries,

Reaffirming "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 1/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,

Reaffirming also that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development and should continue

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1/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

to implement the commitments they undertook at the Paris Conference and that the international community, in particular the donor countries, should implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas as set out in the Programme of Action,

Reiterating the need for strengthening international cooperation for sustainable development in order to support and complement the efforts of the least developed countries,

Noting the donors' determination, contained in the Cartagena Commitment, to implement the commitments that they have undertaken in the Programme of Action with regard to official development assistance to the forty-one countries included in the list of the least developed countries at the time of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Noting that the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-ninth session, conducted the second annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action and also reviewed the question of appropriate adjustment of commitments in respect of targets and levels of official development assistance to the least developed countries in the light of the addition of six countries to the list of the least developed countries following the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Noting also that at the above-mentioned session of the Trade and Development Board, donors expressed their intention to examine the effects that the countries newly added to the list of the least developed countries were having on the additional resource requirements of the least developed country group as a whole,

1. Reaffirms that the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s should be implemented fully, effectively and on a timely basis by all parties;

2. Also reaffirms that all least developed countries should continue to enhance the implementation of national policies and measures in line with the Programme of Action, including through macroeconomic policies conducive to long-term, sustained growth and sustainable development, the promotion of individual initiative and broad-based popular participation in the development process, the enhancement of human and institutional capacities and the expansion and modernization of the economic base and that their development partners should effectively and expeditiously implement the commitments undertaken or the measures proposed in the Programme of Action in all areas of international support, including official development assistance, debt relief and external trade;

3. Further reaffirms that a significant and substantial increase in the aggregate level of external support should be made available to the least developed countries, taking into account those countries recently added to the list of the least developed countries;

4. Takes note of decision 92/30 of 26 May 1992 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning adjustment of the allocation of indicative planning figures to the least developed countries in the light of the additions to the list of the least developed countries; 2/

5. Welcomes the outcome of the second annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action undertaken by the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its thirty-ninth session, and the Board's decision, inter alia, that at the second part of its thirty-ninth session it should:

(a) Review in depth two special issues, namely, (i) domestic and external resource mobilization, including the debt situation and management, and (ii) improvement of trading opportunities;

(b) Consider the question of appropriate adjustments of the commitments as requested by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, taking into account the views expressed and the decisions made at the first part of the thirty-ninth session of the Trade and Development Board;

6. Invites the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations and financial institutions, to participate adequately and effectively at the second part of the thirty-ninth session of the Trade and Development Board, to be held at Geneva from 15 to 26 March 1993;

7. Urges donors to consider providing, pursuant to its resolution 46/156, extrabudgetary resources to facilitate the participation of representatives of the least developed countries at the future reviews of the Programme of Action by the Trade and Development Board;

[8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including an assessment of the outcome of the third annual review of the Programme of Action by the Trade and Development Board.]

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 8 (E/1992/28), annex I.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 90

STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.55

Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990 and 46/150 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, 1991/51 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/38 of 30 July 1992,

Taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by Member States and by organizations of the United Nations system in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and encouraging further contributions,

Bearing in mind the appeal of the Heads of State of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations concerning provision of

assistance in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, of 20 March 1992, 1/

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Taking note with concern of the recent authoritative findings of the World Health Organization relating to the health effects of the Chernobyl radioactive fallout,

Aware of the need to strengthen further the coordination of active efforts, through international and, in particular, national measures, to mitigate and minimize the radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of that disaster, as well as its possible long-term effects, including those resulting from transboundary contamination,

Stressing the responsibility of each State, particularly through its safety authorities and its plant operators, for the safety of its nuclear power plants, encouraging cooperation to this end throughout the world, in particular in Central and Eastern Europe, and emphasizing the high priority that should be given by the countries concerned to eliminating the above-mentioned dangers through improvements in safety and other appropriate measures with the support of the international community,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/150, 2/ and the recommendations contained therein on priority areas of international cooperation in studying, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that have occurred in the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General, in the light of his recommendations on priority areas, to undertake an analytical review of all United Nations activities to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in those countries most affected, including related Secretariat arrangements, taking full account of ongoing programmes and other relevant activities, including those of regional and other organizations, and the principle of comparative advantage;

1/ A/47/132, annex.

2/ A/47/322-E/1992/102 and addenda.

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the conclusions of the analytical review requested in paragraph 3 above, and to submit an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

5. Decides to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of the biennialization of this agenda item.

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 78 (a)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.33

Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, many island developing countries experience handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining freshwater supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recognizing also that many of these factors occur concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

Noting that many island developing countries are least developed countries,

Mindful of the fact that island developing countries are facing an international economic environment in the 1990s which may strongly affect their ability to achieve sustainable development, particularly in small island developing countries which have extremely open and volatile economies,

Concerned about the adverse effects on island developing countries of sealevel rise resulting from climate change,

Taking note of Agenda 21, which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1/ in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Welcoming the decision to convene a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States in 1994,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. Expresses its appreciation to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

3. Welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in convening a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries in Geneva on 15 and 16 July 1992;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries; 2/

5. Welcomes the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional cooperation and integration, and calls upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to increase their international competitiveness, to render their economies less vulnerable by developing the capacity to respond to shocks due to natural disasters and external economic changes, and to promote sustainable development;

6. Appeals to the international community:

1/ See A/CONF.151/26 (Vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

2/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

(a) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(b) To optimize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account, inter alia, the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(c) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries, taking into account their situations and development potential;

(d) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

(e) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(f) To consider improving trade and/or other existing arrangements for assisting island developing countries in redressing adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

(g) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their institutional and administrative capacities and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

(h) To provide assistance, where appropriate, to island developing countries to mitigate the consequences of climate change and sealevel rise;

7. Invites island developing countries to intensify further their regional and subregional cooperative arrangements, particularly to address the problem of high-cost economies, by developing, where appropriate, common services to reduce the high per capita costs of infrastructure and public services and by developing regional transport and communications systems;

8. Urges once again relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and continue to report on such measures through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate;

9. Urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role within its mandate as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, inter alia, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, as well as that provided for in the context of the preparation for and follow-up to the global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States, to continue to monitor and review in a coordinated manner, inter alia, within the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the secretariats of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.32

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 20 December 1964, as amended, 1/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/218 of 22 December 1989 and 45/200 of 21 December 1990, as well as United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, 2/ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979, 3/ and 155 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983, 4/ the Final Act adopted by the

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1/ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

2/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

3/ Ibid., Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, 5/ the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, 6/ which entered into force on 19 June 1989, and A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment, 7/ adopted by the Conference at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992, 8/ and welcoming the importance attached in Agenda 21 9/ to issues related to commodities in the context of sustainable development,

Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood, although recognizing also that this role should decrease as diversification expands,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

Concerned also that the prevalence of declining prices for most commodities contributes to many countries' problems with export earnings,

Recalling the proposal, made by the Government of Colombia at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider convening a world conference on commodities which would bring together producers, consumers, marketing enterprises and other market actors and would be organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizing that such a conference could contribute to shaping a coherent international commodity strategy that would take into account the specific problems of selected commodity sectors, 10/

Welcoming the agreed conclusions establishing the work programme of the Standing Committee on Commodities,

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5/ Ibid., Seventh Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

7/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

8/ A/CONF.151/26 (vol. I), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

9/ Ibid., annex II.

10/ See A/47/398, para. 21.

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 11/

2. Emphasizes the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and institutional environment that encourages diversification and enhances competitiveness, and stresses the need for international cooperation to effectively complement and support those national efforts and policies, inter alia, by way of creating a more favourable international economic and trading environment;

3. Stresses that the solution to commodity problems calls for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels, bearing in mind the spirit and the broad aims of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

4. Urges producers and consumers of individual commodities to continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and to consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

5. Notes the decision taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to hold consultations on the question of a world conference on commodities; 12/

6. Expresses its conviction that supportive international policies, such as the use of commodity exchanges and commodity price risk management instruments, more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade, and efficient and transparent price setting, all contribute significantly to the efforts of commodity-dependent countries to revitalize their development;

7. Emphasizes the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that development in the commodity sector contributes effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty, and, in this context, also stresses the importance of the diversification efforts of commodity-exporting developing countries;

11/ A/47/398 and Corr.1.

12/ See A/47/398, para. 21.

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to identify, on the basis of relevant national experiences, potential developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as appropriate actions required at the national and international levels to establish and develop such linkages in the context of an effective diversification policy, and to include them in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

9. Recognizes the need to strengthen efforts to analyse shortfalls in the commodity export earnings of developing countries with a view to addressing this problem, and takes note of the decision of the Standing Committee on Commodities that the issue of shortfalls in export earnings and compensatory financing should figure as a specific issue for consideration at its future sessions, in accordance with its terms of reference and work programme;

10. Reiterates once again its conviction that more stable and predictable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, inter alia, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

11. Emphasizes that, in line with Agenda 21, sustainable development of the commodity sector may require, inter alia, the reflection of environmental and resource costs in prices, improvements in the market access and competitiveness of natural products from developing countries, with environmental advantages, and improvements in their access to international financial and technical support, including environmentally sound technologies to cope with environmental problems specific to commodity production and processing;

12. Urges once again all the parties involved, especially those developed countries that have not yet done so, to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory outcome to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that the successful conclusion of the negotiations brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round; 13/

13. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, urges its full exploitation and notes the hope expressed by member countries of the Fund that further voluntary contributions will be forthcoming;

13/ See GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41, October 1986.

14. Also notes the desire of the members of the Common Fund that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities 6/ should do so as soon as possible;

15. Decides to include the question of commodities in the agenda of its forty-ninth session.

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 78 (a)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.31

Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 1/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Development Decade, 2/

Recalling its resolutions 45/201 of 21 December 1990 and 46/207 of 20 December 1991,

Welcoming the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the organization's institutional reforms,

Taking note of the progress report by the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade, 3/

1/ Resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, annex.

2/ Resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, annex.

3/ A/47/410.

Expressing concern that the current negotiations of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations have not yet been completed, but hoping that they will rapidly reach a balanced and substantial conclusion in all areas involved,

1. Once again urges all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an updated report taking into account the positive outcome and developments of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

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Agenda item 78

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.44

An agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular the reference to an agenda for development, 1/

Reaffirming the unique position of the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of international cooperation for development,

Emphasizing the need to give due consideration to the broad scope of themes related to international cooperation and international economic relations in order to address effectively the issue of development, particularly of developing countries,

Stressing the importance of continuing to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to fully address the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

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1/ A/47/1, para. 105.

Stressing also that the objectives and commitments on development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 2/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 3/ the Cartagena Commitment, 4/ the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 5/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s 6/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, which were adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 7/ at the level of heads of State and Government and mark the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development, all together provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

Recalling the restructuring and revitalization process initiated through its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, in particular its commitment to promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields as set forth in other relevant resolutions,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, taking fully into consideration the objectives and agreements on development adopted by it, containing an analysis and recommendations on ways of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions' articles of agreement including, inter alia, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, as well as his views on priorities among them for the consideration of Member States.

2/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

3/ Resolution 45/199.

4/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992" (TD/364).

5/ Resolution 46/151.

6/ See "Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990" (A/CONF.147/18, part one).

7/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992" (A/CONF.151/26).

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 90

STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of the operative paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67, the General Assembly would:

(a) Take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/150, 1/ and the recommendations contained therein on priority areas of international cooperation in studying, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

(b) Request the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that have occurred in the countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

(c) Also request the Secretary-General, in the light of his recommendations on priority areas, to undertake an analytical review of all United Nations activities to study, mitigate, and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in those countries most affected, including related Secretariat arrangements, taking full account of ongoing programmes and other relevant activities, including those of regional and other organizations, and the principle of comparative advantage;

(d) Further request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the conclusions of the analytical review requested in paragraph 1 (c) above, and to submit an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

(e) Decide to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of the biennialization of this agenda item.

B. Relationship of the proposed requests to the approved programme of work

2. Coordination of activities related to addressing, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl powerplant is not included in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. 2/ A related appropriation was approved, however, under section 1 for 1992 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

C. Activities by which the proposed request would be implemented

3. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67, the Secretary-General would continue the small unit established during 1991, for which an appropriation was approved for 1992, in order to assist the United Nations Coordinator in:

(a) Management of the United Nations Chernobyl Trust Fund;

(b) Coordination of related activities of the United Nations system through the Inter-Agency Task Force;

(c) Liaison with the national authorities concerned;

(d) Monitoring of assistance provided by the United Nations system, as well as bilaterally in the context of the Joint Plan in response to the Secretary-General's appeal;

(e) Revision and adjustment, as required, of the Joint Plan, in consultation with the national authorities concerned;

(f) Continuation of efforts to mobilize support from the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other entities;

(g) Establishment and maintenance of a database on bilateral and multilateral assistance activities, both planned and under way;

(h) Dissemination of information, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat;

(i) Preparation of progress reports;

(j) Preparation of an analytical review of all United Nations activities including related Secretariat arrangements, taking full account of ongoing programmes and other relevant activities including those of regional and other organizations and the principle of comparative advantage.

D. Modifications required in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1992-1993

4. As indicated in section B, the above-mentioned activities are not programmed and hence no modifications will be required in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1992-1993.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

5. It is anticipated that should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67, the activities outlined in section C above would require the services of a total of two Professional staff members (one at the P-5 level and one at the P-4 level) as well as one support staff from the General Service category (Other level). Provision would also be required for consultants, overtime, travel of staff, contractual translation and printing, supplies and general operating expenses. In respect of the requirements for travel of staff, provision would be required for (a) one journey by the Coordinator to Kiev, Minsk and Moscow, for about ten days; (b) attendance by the Coordinator at the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council to be held in Geneva, for approximately five days; and (c) journeys by the Coordinator to Geneva to participate in two meetings of the Inter-Agency Task Force, each for about three days, and two visits by the Coordinator to Vienna.

6. On a full-cost basis, these additional requirements for 1993 are estimated at $362,300, according to the following breakdown:

		$
(a)	Consultants	19 600
(b)	Overtime	300
(c)	Temporary posts	209 300
(d)	Common staff costs	71 200
(e)	Travel of staff	29 500
(f)	Contractual services	22 600
(g)	General operating expenses	8 800
(h)	Supplies and materials	1 000
	Total	362 300

F. Potential for absorption

7. At the present stage, coordinating activities relating to the Joint Plan will require continued support from the regular budget. Although the Secretary-General, in his statement on programme budget implications of revised draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.30/Rev.1 (A/C.2/46/L.60), indicated that he proposed to seek to identify alternative financing from the United Nations Chernobyl Trust Fund or through contributions from parties, including organizations of the United Nations system, carrying out activities under the Joint Plan beyond 1992, the response to his appeal for contributions has been disappointing and sufficient funds are not available currently to absorb the estimated requirements for 1993.

8. As regards the Professional staffing requirements in 1993 (1 P-5 and 1 P-4), it is proposed that these be met by temporary redeployment of posts identified for redeployment through the continuing application of the new treatment of vacancies during 1993. To cover related requirements until such posts are identified, it is estimated that a provision of $114,600 will be needed for general temporary assistance, representing six work-months for the two posts. In addition it is proposed that a provision of $51,300 also be made under general temporary assistance to provide for twelve work-months in the General Service (Other level) category. Should there be any difficulty in identifying posts at the appropriate levels before 30 June 1993, a report would be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Requirements for 1994 and beyond will be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

9. It is not anticipated that any of the other costs referred to in paragraph 6 above can be absorbed within the provisions under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

G. Indication of additional requirements

10. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67, it is anticipated that net additional resources of $247,700 would be required, as follows:

	$
General temporary assistance	165 900
Consultants	19 600
Overtime	300
Travel of staff	29 500
Contractual services	22 600
General operating expenses	8 800
Supplies and materials	1 000
Total	247 700

H. Contingency fund

11. It will be recalled that under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under that procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred to a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

12. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Should it not prove possible to meet the required costs from the contingency fund, the implementation of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67 may have to be postponed, as provided for in the criteria for use of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

I. Summary

13. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67, it is estimated that an additional non-recurrent appropriation of $247,700 would be required under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

14. Furthermore, an additional appropriation of $34,700 would be required under section 36 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

Notes

1/ A/47/322-E/1992/102 and addenda.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), Vol. I.

UNITED NATIONS

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8 December 1992

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.42

International Conference on Population and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development and 40/108 of 13 December 1985 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which the Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population,

Recalling further Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council decided that the international meeting on population should thenceforth be called the International Conference on Population and Development,

Endorsing fully the objectives of the Conference as decided in Council resolution 1991/93, and its overall theme of population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as stated in the same resolution,

Recognizing the important contribution that regional conferences will play in preparations for the Conference, particularly through evaluation and updating of regional population plans of action,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing policies relating to population, mindful of their cultures, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

Conscious of the important contribution made by research and information dissemination institutions to a clear understanding of the interrelationship of population and development,

Recognizing the importance of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including those sections of Agenda 21 concerning population, 1/ in the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. Emphasizes the need for comprehensive national population policies based on national priorities and compatible with sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

2. Also emphasizes the need to increase and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues in the international agenda and their treatment as an integral part of sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

3. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided to convene the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994;

4. Accepts with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Egypt to act as host to the Conference;

5. Recommends that the Conference be convened at the ministerial level;

1/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III).

6. Stresses the importance of the active participation of Member States in the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and, in this context, invites the Preparatory Committee at its second session to elect its bureau, with due regard to equitable geographical representation;

7. Decides that the host country to the Conference, Egypt, shall be ex officio a member of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee;

8. Invites the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, taking fully into consideration the views expressed during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to consider the possibility of adjusting the proposed timing and duration of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference within existing budgetary resources and without prejudice to the utilization of resources available through voluntary contributions to the trust funds, taking fully into account the need to ensure the success of the Conference in fulfilling its mandate and for this purpose to ensure an adequate intergovernmental preparatory process for it;

9. Calls upon all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference;

10. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the necessary coordination of contributions within the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

11. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and to promote broad-based national preparatory processes;

12. Recognizes the importance of the participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of all relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries;

13. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993 to formulate and adopt modalities to ensure the participation in and contribution to the Conference and its preparatory process of relevant non-governmental organizations, in particular those from developing countries, taking into account the procedures followed in the process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the experiences gained in this matter in previous United Nations population conferences;

14. Stresses the significance of the various regional perspectives that exist on issues of population and development, and welcomes in this context the convening by the regional commissions and the United Nations Population Fund of regional population conferences, whose outcome will contribute significantly to the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;

15. Notes the establishment of voluntary trust funds for support of the Conference and for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process;

16. Expresses its appreciation to contributors to the funds, and invites Governments in a position to do so to contribute generously to those funds;

17. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to make every effort to raise extrabudgetary resources for the Conference;

18. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference, in the light of the need for thorough preparations for the Conference, to ensure the timely circulation of the documentation for the regional conferences, expert meetings and the Preparatory Committee;

19. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take appropriate steps, as part of the preparatory process, to ensure that the Conference and the issues to be discussed thereat are widely publicized;

20. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council;

21. Decides to include a separate agenda item, entitled "International Conference on Population and Development", in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

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Agenda item 85

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND THE DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.14

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and 46/151 of 18 December 1991, containing the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 45/196 of 21 December 1990 and 46/146 of 17 December 1991, Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/44 of 31 July 1992 and other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development cooperation,

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recognizing that the creation of a supportive international economic environment, through, inter alia, effective relief measures to address external debt problems and an open and non-restrictive world trading system, is essential to promoting the industrialization efforts of developing countries,

Convinced that in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened, and that technical and financial assistance in support of the national efforts of developing countries would need to be extended for this purpose,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries, 1/

1. Stresses the importance of international cooperation in supporting efforts at the regional, subregional and national levels in industrial development, in particular in the fields of human resources development, investment and export promotion, technology transfer, industrial conversion and development of national capacities, in order to diversify and modernize productive activities in developing countries;

2. Calls upon organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take due account, in the context of industrial development cooperation, in their programmes, projects and activities, of the commitments to further sustainable development agreed upon in the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, especially by ensuring provision of the means of implementation, as set forth under section IV of Agenda 21, 2/ stressing in particular the importance of financial resources and mechanisms, the transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building, and international institutional arrangements, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;

3. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in the context of its medium-term plan and the recent decision by its Industrial Development Board on relative priorities among the activities included within that plan, bearing in mind the Organization's financial and technical capacity, and with due regard to national priorities, strengthen its cooperation with public and private sector organizations, especially in developing countries, in particular with those organizations working in human resources development, investment and export promotion, and technological capacity-building;

4. Urges the international community, including the United Nations system, its regional commissions and, in particular, multilateral financial institutions and regional banks, to support industrial development programmes and projects, especially in developing countries;

1/ A/47/535.

2/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992" (A/CONF.151/26) (Vol. III).

5. Notes with concern that the study of long-term world industrial structure could not be carried out;

6. Reiterates its call to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other relevant United Nations organizations to encourage and support technical cooperation among developing countries in the field of industrialization;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include an item entitled "Industrial development cooperation" in the agenda of its forty-ninth session.

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8 December 1992

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Agenda item 78

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.12

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, 1/ and its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988 on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, as well as its resolution 46/164 of 19 December 1991, in which it expressed its conviction that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation could provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements, and decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) with a view to taking a decision on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it,

Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which recognized the proper management of human settlements as a prerequisite to the attainment of the overall goals for sustainable development, the centre-piece of which must be the human being,

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1/ See Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

Convinced of the need to reassess and systematically review the multifaceted aspects of human settlement policies and programmes in the light of important changes in the perception of human settlements problems and their solutions since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, particularly the introduction of the concept of enabling strategies, and of new developments and trends in international economic relations and population and migration patterns, as well as the recurrence of natural disasters,

Noting with concern that in many countries, especially many developing ones, the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living environment of the people because of, inter alia, the pressure of population growth and urbanization and because the resource requirements for human settlement programmes far exceed the availability of resources in developing countries,

Cognizant of the fact that the continuing rapid rate of urbanization and population increase in the developing countries is contributing to the emergence and spread of large urban agglomerations, with adverse implications for the supply of adequate shelter, environmental infrastructure and services for the people, as well as for their employment prospects,

Recognizing the importance of giving due consideration to country-specific characteristics such as the natural environment, the economic structure, the endogenous material base and the culture in the development and application of technology, planning and management in the area of human settlements,

Fully aware of the need for adequate resources to address the problems of human settlements, and for more effective policies, programmes and projects, including public/private partnerships, as appropriate, to address those problems, and of the importance of improved management at the national and local levels,

Noting that the provision of external financial resources needed to implement the programmes set forth in chapter 7 of Agenda 21 2/ would facilitate the mobilization of resources locally,

Stressing the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries, for the implementation of Agenda 21, 3/

2/ See A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. I), annex II, sect. I.

3/ Ibid. (Vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III).

Bearing in mind the need to take into consideration the work of other recent and planned United Nations conferences on related subjects,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II), 4/

1. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation;

2. Decides that the Conference, in addressing human settlements issues in the context of sustainable development, should have the following objectives:

(a) In the long term, to arrest the deterioration of global human settlements conditions and ultimately create the conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment of all people on a sustainable basis, with special attention to the needs and contributions of women and vulnerable social groups whose quality of life and participation in development have been hampered by exclusion and inequality, affecting the poor in general and women;

(b) To adopt a general statement of principles and commitments and formulate a related global plan of action capable of guiding national and international efforts through the first two decades of the next century. Such a plan of action should include:

(i) A comprehensive set of programmes and subprogrammes, with realistic targets and timetables, and provision for monitoring and evaluation of performance;

(ii) Guidelines for national settlement policies and strategies that can effectively contribute to the alleviation of urban and rural poverty and the promotion of a sustainable economic development process with due consideration given to the growth and distribution of population, the urban transition, natural disasters, the availability of land and other resources, and the interests of women and major groups;

(iii) Programmes and subprogrammes relating to new and emerging issues of technologies, including the impact of the current communication and informatics revolution, energy, transportation and environmental infrastructure, namely, water-supply, sanitation and waste management;

(iv) Programmes and subprogrammes that would carry forward relevant elements of Agenda 21 to promote the development of environmentally sustainable human settlements in the future;

4/ A/47/360.

(v) Proposals for mobilizing, nationally and internationally, the necessary human, financial and technical resources, taking into account the enabling concept and the commitments of new and additional resources, as well as funding from countries' own public and private sectors, for the implementation of Agenda 21 programmes;

(vi) Measures for the reorganization and strengthening of national, metropolitan and municipal institutions and machinery to enhance the development of human settlements and operations capabilities;

(vii) Recommendations on ways in which the role of the United Nations and existing institutional arrangements for international cooperation and coordination in human settlements can be strengthened;

3. Affirms that the Conference should, inter alia:

(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 5/ and make recommendations for the attaining of its objectives by the target date;

(c) Review the contribution of national and international action in the area of human settlements to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(d) Review current global trends in economic and social development as they affect planning, development and management of human settlements, and make recommendations for future action at the national and the international level;

4. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). The Preparatory Committee will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

5. Invites relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and concerned agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations to participate actively in the preparatory process;

6. Invites non-governmental organizations, particularly those from developing countries and including those related to major groups, to participate in and contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process,

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5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

and to this end decides that the Preparatory Committee shall formulate and adopt modalities for the accreditation and participation of those organizations, taking into account the procedures used in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

7. Decides that an organizational session of three days' duration shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in March 1993 and that two preparatory sessions should be held, the first in early 1994 in Geneva or New York and the second in conjunction with the 1995 session of the Commission on Human Settlements, with the detailed arrangements for the preparatory discussions to be determined at the organizational session;

8. Also decides that in the event of there being a clear need for further preparatory discussions, an appropriate request might be made by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference to the General Assembly;

9. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur;

10. Notes with appreciation the generous offer made by the Government of Turkey to act as host for the Conference, and decides that the Conference will be held in Turkey in 1996;

11. Decides that the host country shall be an ex officio member of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with resolutions 41/213 and 42/211, to establish through redeployment, to the maximum extent possible and within existing resources, an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which shall be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

13. Decides that the ad hoc secretariat will be headed by a Secretary-General of the Conference to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

14. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the discussion of this matter at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

15. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(a) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(b) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

(c) Prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

16. Requests all the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Conference and contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

17. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the coordination of contributions from the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

18. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international cooperation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

19. Recommends that regional and subregional preparatory meetings should be held in conjunction with meetings of subregional and regional intergovernmental bodies, wherever possible;

20. Decides that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for the purpose of funding the preparatory process and the Conference;

21. Decides to establish a separate voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on the progress in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 78 (b)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.59

Strengthening the United Nations response to world food and hunger problems

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992, and the decisions of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session, 1/

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council, 2/

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the world food security situation, in particular the worsening problems of hunger and malnutrition,

Stressing the urgent need for a more effective and well-coordinated United Nations response to world food and hunger problems,

Underscoring the increasing importance of intergovernmental policy guidance in this field,

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1/ A/47/19.

2/ A/47/19/Add.1.

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Noting with concern that, despite its efforts, the World Food Council, by its own acknowledgement, has not been able to achieve political leadership and coordination to the extent expected by its founders,

1. Affirms the critical importance of establishing the most effective arrangements for the management and coordination of the United Nations response to world food and hunger problems;

2. Underlines the need to consider the role of the World Food Council, and how its mandate and functions might best be carried out within the wider context of the overall restructuring of the social and economic activities of the United Nations system;

3. Decides to address these issues in the context of the discussions on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields at the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, and in this context, invites the World Food Council to continue its attempts to agree on appropriate measures to be taken and to communicate any agreed conclusions to the General Assembly.

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Agenda item 78 (b)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.57

Food and agricultural development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Cartagena Commitment, 1/ the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, contained in its annex to its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 2/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, 3/ which were adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

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1/ See TD/364, part one, sect. A.

2/ See "Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990" (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

3/ See A/CONF.151/26 (Vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III).

Reaffirming also its resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990 on food and agricultural problems and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992,

Reaffirming further that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people,

Deeply concerned that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing in many areas, particularly in Africa,

Expressing deep concern that the volume of world food and agricultural production fell in 1991, the first global decline since 1983, and that food stocks declined rapidly,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries through appropriate policies, taking fully into account Agenda 21, and through a suitable economic environment, including a more open international trading system, for the development of a viable agricultural sector and improved food security, and in this context noting with concern that the negotiations regarding the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations have not yet been completed and expressing the hope that they will reach a rapid, balanced and comprehensive conclusion,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, developments in the liberalization of international trade in agriculture and tropical products, and follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 4/ as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session; 5/

2. Affirms that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition and to helping raise their standard of living;

3. Stresses the importance of stimulating food and agricultural production and productivity in developing countries in order to achieve sustainable economic growth and development and on this basis create the conditions for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic activities, in particular in the agro-industrial sector;

4/ A/47/395.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/47/19), part one.

4. Calls upon the international community to consider food and agricultural issues in a comprehensive and multidimensional manner;

5. Encourages all relevant organs of the United Nations system dealing with food and agriculture, as well as regional and subregional financial institutions, to improve their cooperation and coordination in the field of food and agricultural development;

6. Urges all countries, in particular developed countries, to strengthen their efforts to work towards a more equitable international environment, in particular a fairer, more open and viable international agricultural trading system that will stimulate food production and productivity in developing countries, and in this connection stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, as well as the need to give effect to the mid-term review agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be developed to take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries;

7. Calls upon the international community to support scientific and technological research and training as well as capacity-building in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development;

8. Emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international cooperation in the transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technology;

9. Requests the United Nations development system to continue its support in providing technical cooperation for agricultural and rural development;

10. Requests the international community to continue to assist and support technical cooperation, including technical cooperation among developing countries in the area of food and agricultural development;

11. Stresses the importance of finance for investment in the agricultural sector, and urges the international community to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

12. Requests the Secretary General, in consultation with relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on food production, including agro-industrial products, international markets for agricultural and tropical products, and the state of global food security, taking into particular account the needs of all developing countries, including net food-importing countries;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Food and agricultural development".

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.23

Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and noting its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling the Cartagena Commitment adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session 1/ and Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992, 2/ which, inter alia, established the Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privitization, and looking forward to its contribution,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/36 of 30 July 1992 on privatization and foreign investment in the context of economic restructuring,

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1/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

2/ See A/47/15 (vol. I), sect. II.

Recognizing the sovereign right of each State to decide on the development of its private and public sectors, taking into account the comparative advantages of each sector,

Noting that the private sector plays a positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and sustainable development,

Noting also that many countries are attaching growing importance to the privatization of enterprises, demonopolization and administrative deregulation of economic activities, as well as market-oriented reforms, increased competition, elimination of price-distorting mechanisms and open markets, all as a means to increase economic efficiency, growth and sustainable development, in the context of their economic restructuring policies,

Noting the difficulties these countries encounter in those policies, and that various practical modalities and approaches towards privitization can be considered by them,

1. Welcomes the activities being undertaken by relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in supporting national efforts aimed at increasing economic efficiency, growth and sustainable development through privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation of economic activities and other relevant policies, and urges them:

(a) To support, when requested, the national efforts of countries in implementing privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation and other relevant policies in the context of their economic reforms and the opening of their economies;

(b) To strengthen their communication and cooperation in supporting the national efforts of countries in privatizing enterprises, demonopolizing and deregulating their economic activities and implementing other relevant policies, and invites the Secretary-General to give due attention to coordination of the United Nations system in this field, through, inter alia, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant United Nations bodies;

(c) In implementing their respective mandates, to take into account the work already undertaken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in order to maximize the efficiency of the United Nations system, mindful of the ongoing process of restructuring the system;

2. Calls upon interested Member States to enhance the exchange of information among themselves and all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on their activities, programmes and experiences concerning privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation and other relevant policies in order to increase the efficiency and coordination of technical cooperation in this field;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to improve, within existing resources, research activities on all areas of privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation and other relevant policies to enhance cooperation with national and international research institutions and to include all pertinent findings in relevant United Nations publications, including the World Economic Survey;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, pursuant to its resolution 46/166 on entrepreneurship, recommendations for action by the United Nations system in support of the present resolution.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.50

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1991-2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and its decision 46/458 of 20 December 1991 on the programme for the Second Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, in which it adopted the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, which identifies the Second Decade as a major programme for African regional economic integration,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/81 of 26 July 1991 on the Second Decade,

Stressing the need to integrate the programme for the Second Decade into the overall framework of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, in particular the commitment of African countries and the international community to promote domestic and foreign direct investment in Africa, as reflected in the relevant paragraphs of the New Agenda,

Recalling the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, 1/

Considering resolution GC.4/8 of 22 November 1991 of the fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which the General Conference adopted the programme for the Second Decade as one of the top priority programmes of that organization and recommended its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, 2/

Considering also resolution 739 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 3/ in which the Conference of Ministers adopted the programme for the Second Decade, and decision 1 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992, 4/ in which the Conference of Ministers recommended the adoption of the programme by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, and the provision to the Economic Commission for Africa of adequate resources to enable it to support the African countries and subregional organizations in the implementation of their programmes for the Second Decade,

Taking into account the industrial development aspects of the Special Programme for Africa of the World Bank,

Cognizant of the appeal made by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in resolution AHG/CM/Res. 1399 (LVI) of 1 July 1992, to the General Assembly, to adopt, at its forty-seventh session, the programme for the Second Decade, and of the endorsement of the programme by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/44 of 31 July 1992, in which the Council endorsed the programme and recommended, inter alia, that the General Assembly, at its forty-seventh session, adopt the programme,

1. Adopts the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, including the national, subregional and regional components contained therein;

1/ A/CONF.151/26 (Vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III).

2/ See GC.4/INF.4

3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 13 (E/1992/33), chap. IV, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., sect. B.

2. Decides to adjust the period for the programme for the Second Decade, established in its resolution 44/237, to cover the years 1993-2002;

3. Takes note of the efforts already undertaken in Africa to establish an environment to attract domestic and foreign investment, calls for further efforts in this regard and urges the international community to take the necessary steps to encourage direct foreign investment and support the policy changes undertaken in African countries;

4. Urges the African countries, financial institutions and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to adopt an integrated approach to the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, taking full account of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; 5/

5. Urges the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the institutions and agencies of the United Nations system and the African States and subregional and regional organizations to integrate the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in the implementation of the Second Decade;

6. Appeals to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to increase significantly their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries so as to ensure the successful and sustained implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

7. Urges international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank, to ensure full support for the programme for the Second Decade and the effective implementation of the programme at the national and subregional levels;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and organizations effectively in the implementation of the current programme for the Second Decade;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the relevant institutions and agencies of the United Nations system and the African States and subregional and regional organizations to undertake a mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, in 1998, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, and also to submit to the Assembly biennial progress reports on the implementation of the present resolution.

5/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Note by the Secretariat

In view of the continuing work of the ad hoc open-ended working group of the Plenary on agenda item 47 (Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields), established by the President of the General Assembly, in particular in regard to the complementarity of the work of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the efforts of the working group to rationalize the agendas of the Second Committee and the Council, the draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1993-1994 will not be submitted to the Committee at this time. A decision can be taken on the matter in the light of the conclusions of the work of the ad hoc working group.

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Agenda item 89 (a)

TRAINING AND RESEARCH: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.60/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. By operative paragraphs 1 to 3 of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.60/Rev.1, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the building of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research would be immediately transferred to the United Nations in return for the cancellation of the debt of the Institute and that coverage of its financial obligations for 1992 as well as the cost of all transitional arrangements would be assumed by the United Nations;

(b) Also decide that, in accordance with the recommendations of the high-level consultant, as approved by the Board of Trustees of the Institute, the New York Office should be streamlined, provided with the necessary facilities and staffed, at a minimum, by a Director, one General Service staff member, three full-time senior fellows and additional full-time senior fellows on a non-remuneration basis to undertake existing training programmes designed to meet the growing training needs in the fields of multilateral diplomacy, peace-keeping, peace-building and peacemaking and to conduct research, as well as to carry out the restructured programmes in economic and social training organized in cooperation with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank;

(c) Further decide that the funding of the Institute' administrative budget and training programmes would in future be covered from voluntary contributions, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads.

2. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963. The Institute was set up as an autonomous entity within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of providing research and training for Member States. In accordance with its Statute, UNITAR should be fully financed from extrabudgetary resources. Since its inception, however, the financial situation of the Institute has been the subject of constant concern. By resolution 38/177 of 19 December 1983, the General Assembly provided the Institute with an advance of $886,000 from the regular budget. As at 30 June 1992, the overall debt of UNITAR to the United Nations, reflecting shortfalls and deficits for the previous period, stood at $6,554,700, which, together with the sum advanced by the United Nations for the purchase of land, amounted to $10,970,800 and is expected to reach approximately $11.8 million by the end of 1992.

3. By resolution 45/219 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a high-level independent consultant who would submit a report containing recommendations concerning the Institute. The consultant's report (see A/46/482, annex) stated that the mandate of UNITAR remained valid, and contained a number of recommendations on the restructuring of the Institute and the streamlining of its operations.

4. By resolution 46/180 of 19 December 1991, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the recommendations of the high-level consultant, to prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session which would, inter alia, propose ways and means of resolving the outstanding debt of the Institute to the United Nations.

5. In his report (A/47/458) the Secretary-General concluded that the best course for resolving the problem of the debt would be for the United Nations to take over the UNITAR building in New York in return for the cancellation of the debt and coverage of the financial obligations in 1992.

B. Financial arrangements and estimated resource requirements in 1992-1993

6. In order to implement the requests contained in the draft resolution, the following arrangements would have to be made.

7. The UNITAR debt to the United Nations, which is to be cancelled in return for the immediate transfer of the building to the United Nations, amounted as at 30 June 1992 to $10,970,800. Of this amount, $4,416,100 was advanced to UNITAR for the purchase of the land on which the building is situated. The balance of $6,554,700 represents advances to UNITAR to meet the shortfalls in its administrative budget. The amount needed to finance UNITAR activities

from July to December 1992 is estimated at $851,700. Thus, the debt of UNITAR to be cancelled would be $11,822,500 as at 31 December 1992.

8. For the United Nations to take over the UNITAR building, it would be necessary for the Organization to incur expenses related to the maintenance and provision of security for the premises. Such costs would amount to $647,000 in 1993. Moreover, taking into account the unsafe and unsatisfactory condition of the UNITAR building, it would be necessary for the United Nations to make the necessary repairs and improvements. These costs are estimated at $2,907,000.

9. Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/197 of 11 December 1987, the existing staff members of the UNITAR New York office (totalling ten, including one P-5, one P-4, one P-2 and seven General Service) are to be absorbed within the United Nations system without suffering loss of rank or benefits. As their placement elsewhere in the system is expected to require at least six months in 1993, the related staff costs are estimated to amount to $300,500.

10. In accordance with paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the streamlined UNITAR New York office should be provided with the necessary facilities and staffed, at a minimum, by a Director, one General Service staff member, three full-time senior fellows and additional full-time senior fellows on a non-remuneration basis. It is understood that there would be seven senior fellows on a non-remuneration basis. Moreover, it is assumed that one of the General Service staff members mentioned in paragraph 9 above would be retained in the streamlined office. Thus, the staff-related costs for the streamlined New York office are estimated at $208,000 in 1993.

11. The cost of the programme activities which it is requested be undertaken by the streamlined UNITAR New York office in 1993 would be as follows:

	$
Training in peace-keeping, peace-building and peacemaking	112 000
Training in the field of multilateral diplomacy	86 000
Conduct of research as well as the carrying out of the restructured programmes in economic and social training organized in cooperation with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank	124 000
Publications/documentation	61 000
Programme operational costs	135 000
Total	518 000

12. The streamlined UNITAR New York office will need to be provided in 1993 with office space for a Director and the General Service staff member, as well as for the ten senior fellows. These requirements are estimated at $82,000 for rental of office space and $619,300 for general operating costs. Similar office arrangements will need to be made during the transitional period of six months for the remaining three Professional and six General Service staff members referred to in paragraph 9 above; this would require an additional $15,500 for rental of office space and $296,500 for operating costs for six months.

13. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that all future requirements of the Institute, beginning in 1994, as well as the requirements of the UNITAR Geneva office in 1993, would be covered from voluntary contributions, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads, while the requirements of the streamlined UNITAR New York office and the costs during the transitional period in 1993 would be financed from the United Nations regular budget.

14. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.60/Rev.1, the following additional resources, as indicated in paragraphs 7 to 12 above would be required:

		$
(a)	Cancellation of UNITAR debt and coverage of its financial obligations in 1992 (para. 7)	11 822 500
(b)	Annual cost to the United Nations of building maintenance and security (para. 8)	647 000
(c)	Repairs and improvement of the building (para. 8)	2 907 000
(d)	Transitional arrangements from 1 January to 30 June 1993, including the financing of the staff members to be redeployed, rental of office space and general operating expenses for six months in 1993 (paras. 9 and 12)	612 500
(e)	Costs of the streamlined UNITAR New York office in 1993 including training and research activities (paras. 10, 11 and 12)	1 427 300
	Total	17 416 300

15. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in order to absorb the above-mentioned requirements.

C. Summary

16. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.60/Rev.1, an additional appropriation in the amount of $17,416,300 would be required under section 34 (Special expenses) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.